1 of 2

THE INSECT PEST SURVEY BULLETIN

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INSECT PEST SURVEY BULLETIN

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REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR

Notice to Collaborators: Owing to the shortage of paper, the list of collaborators of the Insect Pest Survey Bulletin is being omitted this year. Very few changes have been made in the list published in the March 1, 1941, bulletin.

THE MORE IMPORTANT RECORDS FOR JANUARY AND FEBRUARY

The hessian fly is very heavily infesting barley in southwestern Illinois. Heavy populations of this insect are anticipated in southeastern Nebraska, and the insect is above normal in numbers in the eastern half of Kansas.

The chinch bug is apparently passing the winter in comparatively large numbers in central, north-central, and south-central Illinois. The heaviest infestation in the last several years is reported in east-central, and southeastern Nebraska.

The green bug was reported late in February damaging wheat in Oklahoma and wheat and oats in Texas. We also have a report of the insect injuring oats in Mississippi and central Georgia. In the States to the north this insect should be looked for immediately, in case of a northern flight.

The legume weevil ovipositied heavily in the Yuma Valley of Arizona late in December and in January. Menacing populations, however, occur only in areas of volunteer sourclover.

Severe injury to late-planted seed sugarcane was occasioned by the rootstock weevil in limited areas in Louisiana.

The hibernating population of the plum curculio is heavier than normal and climatic conditions have been such that a high winter survival is anticipated in the Fort Valley section of Georgia.

The vegetable weevil is reported attacking turnips throughout the Gulf region, and severely defoliated mustard and malva cover crops at one point in Ventura County, Calif.

Thrips nigropilosus Uzel was found in Manatee County, Fla., in February, the first record for the State.

Damage to potatoes in storage by the potato tuber moth is reported from the Eastern Shore of Maryland and from parts of Mississippi.

Damage by the larvae of banded cucumber beetles to potato tubers and the stalks of young plants was reported from Florida and Mississippi.

Heavy infestations of aphids in turnips were reported from Georgia, southward around the Gulf coast to the lower Rio Grande Valley in Texas.

Heavy infestation of cankerworms is expected throughout the northern three-quarters of Illinois.

Reports from the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas, the Delta section of Louisiana, and the south Atlantic Cotton Belt indicate that with weather conditions favorable to boll weevil increase, the boll weevil will again be serious

The polka dot wasp moth (Syntomeida epilais jucundissima Dyar) has completely defoliated oleanders in the Winter Park area of Florida.

Abundance of the Angoumois grain moth in the Missouri River Valley and in southeastern Missouri has been reported.

G E N E R A L F E E D E R S

GRASSHOPPERS (Acrididae)

Texas. R. K. Fletcher (February 24): Paratettix cucullatus cucullatus Burm. was damaging vegetable gardens in Harris County on January 28. (Det. by A. B. Gurney.)

ARMY CUTWORM (Chorizagrotis auxiliaris Grote)

Nebraska. H. D. Tate (February 26): Specimens of western army cutworm submitted on February 4 from Dawson County, south-central Nebraska, with the report that large numbers were observed crawling along roadsides in that area.

FALL ARMYWORM (Laphygma frugiperda A. & S.)

Mississippi. C. Lyle, et al. (February 23): Specimens received from Harrison and Wayne Counties on November 13 and October 22, 1941, respectively. Report of damage to oats in Adams County received on November 5.

PACIFIC COAST WIREWORM (Limonius canus Lec.)

Washington. E. W. Jones (February 21): Winter soil temperatures at Walla Walla were apparently not fatal to insects hibernating in soil, owing to snow, which held temperatures above freezing at 3-inch soil depth. On February 15 one male beetle emerged from soil in a field cage.

C E R E A L A N D F O R A G E - C R O P I N S E C T S

WHEAT AND OTHER SMALL GRAINS

HESSIAN FLY (Phytophaga destructor Say)

Illinois. W. P. Flint (February 24): Barley fields in southwest-central Illinois, planted late in August or early in September, show an average infestation of about 76 percent of the plants over a large area. Few of the plants killed.

Nebraska. H. D. Tate (February 26): Although somewhat less abundant than in 1941, a heavy population is anticipated in southeastern Nebraska, especially in localities where preventive measures were not effectively applied in the fall of 1941.

Kansas. E. T. Jones (February 28): Observations indicate that more than normally abundant population in the eastern half of Kansas has overwintered in good shape. Dissection of 100 puparia collected in Geary County on February 25 yielded 92 percent healthy larvae, 2 percent parasitized, 1 percent empty puparium, and 5 percent unhealthy larvae. A number of the healthy larvae had reversed, and early pupation was indicated.

Missouri. L. Haseman (March 2): Most of the wheat was seeded so late that only in scattered sections of the State are there many fields showing serious infestations. Volunteer wheat, however, in many counties, shows rather heavy infestations.

CHINCH BUG (Blissus leucopterus Say)

Illinois. W. P. Flint (February 24): A survey shows moderate to moderately large numbers in hibernating quarters in the central, north-central, and south-central parts of the State. Not abundant in the extreme northern or extreme southern sections. Numbers in hibernation vary greatly with locality, some counties showing over 1,000 bugs per square foot in the most favored type of cover and others showing only from 40 to 60.

Nebraska. H. D. Tate (February 26): A survey conducted late in the fall and early in the winter showed one of the heaviest populations of recent years in east-central and southeastern Nebraska. Weather conditions during the winter have been such that considerable winter mortality is probable, but it is believed that large numbers remain alive.

Kansas. E. T. Jones (February 28): Many collections of wheat samples during the fall and winter have yielded a few chinch bugs. There is some indication that some of the overwintered bugs are apparently feeding on growing wheat in a number of counties in east-central Kansas.

Missouri. L. Haseman (March 2): Late fall and winter survey records indicate light to medium carry-over of bugs in 1 area, involving parts of 10 northeastern counties and in a second area embracing parts of 20 counties, extending from southwest through to the north-central part of the State. A third area covers parts of 10 northwest counties. Threatening areas are restricted to parts of 8 counties in west-central and extreme northwest sections of the State.

GREEN BUG (Toxoptera graminum Rond.)

Georgia. T. L. Bissell (February 25): Specimens and injury found scattered in grain at Experiment, central Georgia, on December 17. Oats and barley infested more than wheat. One parasitized aphid observed.

Mississippi. C. Lyle (February 23): Aphids, probably this species, were found on oats in Simpson County in December. Reports of injury to oats in Lowndes County received on November 10.

Oklahoma. C. F. Stiles (February 24): Reported in damaging numbers from Cotton County, where one field of wheat has been completely destroyed. Also present in Caddo, Logan, Murray, and Payne Counties.

Texas. F. L. Thomas (January 28): Injurious to wheat and oats in Cooke and Dallas Counties; unusually severe in Dallas County.

ALFALFA

ALFALFA WEEVIL (Hypera postica Gyll.)

California. A. E. Michelbacher (February 24): Very scarce on January 20 in the agricultural area adjacent to San Francisco Bay. Only 2 adults collected in 350 sweeps in 4 fields. Found in greater abundance in the San Joaquin Valley on February 10. Average number of larvae collected per 100 sweeps in

the different fields ranged from 0 to 90, and the adult count from 0 to 9. Adults of Bathyplectes curculionis Thoms. appeared to be rather abundant.

LEGUME WEEVIL (Hypera brunneipennis Boh.)

Arizona. W. C. McDuffie (January 27): Exodus of adults from aestivation in the Yuma Valley was completed by late in December 1941, and practically all were sexually mature early in January. Oviposition was exceptionally heavy late in December and in January. Incubation was so delayed that very few larvae had appeared by the latter part of January; consequently, the accumulation of eggs was greater than in past years, especially in volunteer sourclover (Melilotus indica), where adult populations were large. However, menacing populations exist only in areas of volunteer sourclover and in one small alfalfa field. Other alfalfa fields contain only small populations.

WESTERN SPOTTED CUCUMBER BEETLE (Diabrotica soror Lec.)

California. A. E. Michelbacher (February 24): Adults were rather abundant, and as many as 58 per 100 sweeps were collected on January 20 in the area adjacent to San Francisco Bay. Adults were present in all fields in San Joaquin Valley on February 10 and the number collected per 100 sweeps ranged from 4 to 19.

ALFALFA CATERPILLAR (Colias eurytheme Bdv.)

California. A. E. Michelbacher (February 24): Number of larvae collected in the different fields ranged from 0 to 12 in the area adjacent to San Francisco Bay on January 20; a few of the small larvae were parasitized by Apanteles flaviconchae Riley. Larvae were scarce on February 10 in the San Joaquin Valley, none being taken in most fields, and slightly more than half of the small larvae being parasitized.

A PLANT BUG (Lygus sp.)

California. A. E. Michelbacher (February 24): Adults were present in all fields in the region adjacent to San Francisco Bay on January 20. In the San Joaquin Valley on February 10 adults were found in all fields, and the number collected per 100 sweeps ranged from 1 to 28.

SUGARCANE

A ROOTSTOCK WEEVIL (Anacentrinus subnudus Buch.)

Louisiana. A. L. Dugas (February 25): Severe injury caused to the eyes of late-planted seed cane in many localities. Injury not general but limited to certain areas.

F R U I T I N S E C T S

BROAD-NECKED ROOT BORER (Prionus laticollis Drury)

Connecticut. E. P. Felt (February 25): Somewhat abundant in the Stamford area. Numerous grubs were injuring the roots of an old apple tree, and a weak Retinospora has also been injured by the work of this pest.

SAN JOSE SCALE (Aspidiotus perniciosus Comst.)

Illinois. W. P. Flint (February 24): A fall survey showed that the scale is very abundant in many peach and apple orchards in the southern and south-central part of the State. Lowest winter temperatures have been from 14° to 15° below zero in this area. Examinations show about 35 percent of the scale is still alive, which is about the normal mortality for the winter.

Georgia. O. I. Snapp (February 10): Crawlers today were observed on a peach tree at Fort Valley. The general infestation in central Georgia is less than that of an average year.

Mississippi. C. Lyle (February 25): Some peach and apple trees in the vicinity of State College, which were not treated last year, are very heavily infested.

Louisiana. C. O. Eddy (February 25): Peach infestation is about average in the northern part of the State.

APPLE

CODLING MOTH (Carpocapsa pomonella L.)

Indiana. L. F. Steiner (February 26): Subzero temperatures in January killed from 30 to 50 percent of the population suriviving at that time above the snow line at Vincennes, southwestern Indiana. The carry-over is expected to be about normal.

Missouri. L. Haseman (March 2): In most of the commercial orchards there is a heavy carry-over of larvae because of the abundant third brood last fall. Low temperatures, particularly in southeastern and southwestern sections of the State, are expected to kill a small percentage only, and in central and northern sections they seem to be wintering perfectly.

FRUIT TREE LEAF ROLLER (Cacoecia argyrospila Walk.)

Missouri. L. Haseman (March 2): Egg counts made recently in the eastern and central parts of the State indicate that we may expect a greatly reduced outbreak of leaf rollers this spring. Egg-packet counts in many orchards show them to be not more than one-fourth as abundant as was the case a year ago.

PEACH

PEACH BORER (Conopia exitiosa Say)

Georgia. O. I. Snapp (February 13): Borers ranging from one-eighth to over three-quarters grown were taken from peach trees at Fort Valley today. Infestation appears to be about normal.

Nebraska. H. D. Tate (January 28): A specimen was found infesting a plum tree in Thayer County.

Mississippi. C. Lyle (February 23): Injury to peach trees was reported from Prentiss County in November 1941 and Marshall County in February and observed in Oktibbeha County recently.

PEACH TWIG BORER (Anarsia lineatella Zell.)

California. S. F. Bailey (February 26): During the last month a survey has been made of the winter carry-over of this borer in northern California. Various stations have been sampled and the degree of parasitization and natural mortality ascertained. It is interesting to note that during this period in 1941 the average mortality of the overwintered worms was 66.7 percent, whereas this year from the same stations the average is 66.6 percent.

PLUM CURCULIO (Conotrachelus nenuphar Hbst.)

Georgia. O. I. Snapp (February 16): The hibernating population at Fort Valley is heavier than that of an average year. No extremely low temperatures have been recorded to date and a high winter survival is anticipated. Individuals in hibernation cages appear to be in good condition.

PECAN

PECAN CARPENTER WORM (Cossula magnifica Stkr.)

Georgia. T. L. Bissell (February 10): Reported in pecan trees from Eatonton, central Georgia.

Mississippi. C. Lyle (February 23): A report of injury to pecan trees by borers, supposed to be this insect, was received from Pike County early last December.

HICKORY SHUCK WORM (Laspeyresia caryana Fitch)

Mississippi. C. Lyle (February 23): Specimens in pecan shucks were received from Jasper County on December 5.

OBSCURE SCALE (Chrysomphalus obscurus Comst.)

Georgia. T. L. Bissell (February 25): On January 22 the scale appeared in a heavy infestation at Meansville, Pike County.

CITRUS

SCALE INSECTS (COCCIDAE)

Florida. W. Mathis (January 20): Immature stages of the Florida red scale (Chrysomphalus aonidum L.) have been heavily parasitized in a grove near Fort Pierce on the lower east coast since the latter part of October. Parasites were identified by A. B. Gahan as Aspidiotiphagus lounsburyi Berl. & Paoli. (February 10): A predaceous ladybeetle, Chilocorus cacti L. (det. by E. A. Chapin), was responsible for a great reduction in this scale population in an orange grove near Fort Pierce.

Louisiana. C. O. Eddy (February 25): The Florida red scale occurs in two or three places in Plaquemines Parish. The wax scale (Ceroplastes floridensis Comst.) was found in a few groves in the Citrus Belt south of New Orleans. The purple scale (Lepidosaphes beckii Newm.), is less numerous in the Citrus Belt this year.

CITRUS RED MITE (Paratetranychus citri McG.)

Louisiana. M. R. Osburn (January 29): Abundant on citrus in Plaquemines Parish.

FIG

A SCOLYTID (Stephanoderes ficus Hopk.)

Mississippi. C. Lyle (February 23): Specimens of this insect on fig limbs were received from Lauderdale County, on January 5.

C O T T O N I N S E C T S

BOLL WEEVIL (Anthonomus grandis Boh.)

South Carolina. F. F. Bondy (March 5): In Florence County 42 samples of trash examined to date averaged 1,843 weevils per acre, as compared with 1,960 weevils per acre in similar examinations made during 1941. These early examinations indicate that boll weevils are about as numerous as at this time last year.

Florida. C. S. Rude (February 28): Reports made each week in February state that boll weevils were observed to be active in the hibernation cages.

Louisiana. E. C. Gaines (March 5): To date 20 samples of surface trash have been examined from two points in Madison Parish, in which live boll weevil were found at the rate of 726 per acre, as compared with 2,229 per acre at the same points in 1941. Between March 10 and April 2, 1941, in examination of 200 samples from 20 points in Madison Parish, boll weevils were found at the rate of 920 per acre. These preliminary investigations indicate that boll weevils are slightly less abundant in Madison Parish than they were a year ago.

Texas. R. W. Harned (February 18): Entomologists at the Brownsville laboratory report that boll weevils are more abundant in the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas and Mexico than during the last two winters. Many adult boll weevils have been observed and a few larvae have been found in squares and bolls. Because of the excessive rainfall and flooding, it has been impossible to clean up some of the cottonfields as thoroughly as was done the two preceding years. This has made some cotton available in which the weevils have continued to breed throughout the winter.

COTTON STAINERS (Dysdercus sp.)

Florida. C. S. Rude (February 21): Many observed feeding on unpicked cotton left in fields around Mascotte Lake County. Most of the plants killed early in January by a frost. Stages ranging from newly hatched nymphs to adults observed. Numerous in one field in piles of stalks, where they were feeding on bolls left on the stalks. (February 28): Numerous in wild cotton on Cape Sable and on several keys.

T R U C K - C R O P I N S E C T S

VEGETABLE WEEVIL (Listroderes obliquus Klug)

Georgia. T. L. Bissell (February 25): Grubs sent on turnip leaves from Pelham, southwestern Georgia, on December 17.

Mississippi. C. Lyle and assistants (February 23): Larvae were reported by M. M. High as feeding on turnips and mustard in one locality in Harrison County on February 6. No reports of injury received from other parts of the State.

Louisiana. C. O. Eddy (February 25): Larvae numerous in many parts of southern Louisiana.

California. M. W. Stone (January 28): Larvae have severely defoliated 250 acres of mustard and malva cover crop in a lemon grove at Ventura. Counts showed as many as from 20 to 30 larvae per plant. First adult collected today.

ROUGH STRAWBERRY ROOT WEEVIL (Brachyrhinus rugosostriatus Goeze)

California. E. O. Essig (February 17): Noted on garden plants in Marin County on February 13.

A PILLBUG (Armadillidium vulgare Latr.)

Texas. R. K. Fletcher (February 24): Reported in a garden in Dallas County on February 2. This is one of the earliest complaints in our records.

POTATO

POTATO TUBER WORM (Gnorimoschema operculella Zell.)

Maryland. E. N. Cory (January 19): Rather serious damage has developed in some storage potatoes in the counties on the lower Eastern Shore.

Mississippi. G. L. Bond (February 23): Signs of injury to stored potatoes from the spring crop noted in several places along the eastern border of Jackson County on October 22, 1941. Heavy damage reported in two instances.

CUCUMBER BEETLES (Diabrotica spp.)

Florida. J. R. Watson (February 25): D. balteata Lec., D. duodecimpunctata F., and D. vittata F. have been injuring potatoes in Dade County. The larvae dig into the young tubers and seriously damage them.

Mississippi. T. F. McGehee (February 23): Larvae, probably D. balteata, were found on November 13 boring into the stems of potatoes, killing the plants and destroying the tubers. Adults were found on the leaves.

POTATO PSYLLID (Paratrioza cockerelli Sulc).

Arizona. V. E. Romney (January 17): Observed today to have begun ovipositing on the principal native host plant (Lycium andersonii) in southern Arizona. Eggs fairly abundant in all locations observed around Phoenix, but only one small nymph seen.

CABBAGE

IMPORTED CABBAGE WORM (Pieris rapae L.)

Florida. J. R. Watson (February 25): Cabbage butterfly has been rather common in cabbage fields.

Texas. L. G. Plyler (February 26): Damage by the green cabbage worm severe on young cabbage plants growing in the field in some localities near Mission, Hidalgo County.

CABBAGE LOOPER (Autographa brassicae Riley)

Florida. J. R. Watson (February 25): Not very abundant in cabbage fields.

Texas. P. T. Riherd (February 24): Observed on cabbage in the lower Rio Grande Valley in January.

CORN ROOT APHID (Anuraphis maidi-radicis Forbes)

Texas. P. T. Riherd (February 24): Heavy infestation on cabbage in Cameron County on January 24.

PEAS

PEA APHID (Macrosiphum pisi Kltb.)

California. J. Wilcox and A. F. Howland (February 25): An abundance was reported in one field in Indio, Riverside County, last month and control measures contemplated. Owing to cold weather during the past weeks, aphids are now hard to find.

ONIONS

ONION THRIPS (Thrips tabaci Lind.)

California. J. Wilcox and A. F. Howland (February 25): Adults and nymphs are abundant on older plantings, present in younger planting. Damage evident but growers not yet applying control measures.

ASPARAGUS

ASPARAGUS BEETLE (Crioceris asparagi L.)

Washington. H. P. Lanchester (February 24): Obtained in numbers under loose bark of fence posts at Walla Walla, following 3 weeks of continuously freezing weather with temperatures as low as -9° F. Mortality very light.

TURNIP

APHIDS (Aphiidae)

Georgia. T. L. Bissell (February 25): Plants with full-grown tops rather heavily infested with turnip aphid on November 28, 1941. On December 17, heavily infested plants were sent from Pelham, southwestern Georgia.

Louisiana. C. O. Eddy (February 23): Turnip aphid is abundant throughout southern Louisiana.

Mississippi. C. Lyle (February 23): Reports of injury to turnip by plant lice received from Madison, Neshoba, and Tate Counties in November, December, and February; no specimens received. Specimens of the turnip aphid (Rhopalosiphum pseudobrassicae Davis) and of Myzus persicae Sulz. were received from Hinds County on December 1, with information that they had been taken on turnips.

Texas. P. T. Rihord (February 24): General infestation of P. pseudobrassicae throughout the lower Rio Grande Valley on cabbage, turnips, and radish.

BANDED CUCUMBER BEETLE (Diabrotica balteata Lec.)

California. H. B. Richardson (February 25): Reported to be feeding extensively on turnip at Riverside.

CABBAGE WEBWORM (Hellula undalis F.)

Mississippi. C. Lyle (February 23): Specimens received on October 30, 1941, from Holmes County, where they were feeding on turnips.

SPINACH

BEET LEAFHOPPER (Eutettix tenellus Bak.)

Arizona. V. E. Romney (January 20): Field of spinach 15 miles northwest of Phoenix found on January 17 to be severely injured with curly top. There were about two adults per foot of row. About one-third of the plants were severely diseased, and the remaining infested in varying degrees.

GREEN PEACH APHID (Myzus persicae Sulz.)

California. J. Wilcox and A. F. Howland (February 25): At Coachella aphids are abundant on spinach but syrphid larvae have reduced the numbers to the point that the washing before packing is adequate to clean the leaves.

LETTUCE

AN APHID (Macrosiphum ambrosiae Thos.)

Texas. P. T. Rihord (February 24): Observed on lettuce in the lower Rio Grande Valley on January 26.

F O R E S T A N D S H A D E - T R E E I N S E C T S

CANKERWORMS (Geometridae)

Illinois. W. P. Flint (February 24): Examinations made during November and the early part of December 1941 showed numbers of spring cankerworm pupae in the soil, apparently in good condition. A heavy infestation of the spring cankerworm (Paleacrita vernata Peck) is expected throughout the northern three-quarters of Illinois. This will be the seventh consecutive year of cankerworm abundance in several localities. In sections where the parasites were fairly abundant a few years ago the cankerworms have almost disappeared.

Missouri. L. Haseman (March 2): During the early part of February, a few male cankerworm moths were observed on wing and a single specimen was found in a mouse-feeding station in one of our experimental orchards in central Missouri. These insects appear to be on the wane.

CATALPA

COMSTOCK'S MEALYBUG (Pseudococcus comstocki Kuw.)

Texas. R. K. Fletcher (February 24): Reported on February 17 from Tarrant County. Determination tentative, from description of injury and cottony masses in crevices in bark, including many eggs.

MAPLE

WALNUT SCALE (Aspidiotus juglans-regiae Comst.)

Nebraska. W. J. Erdman (January 29): A specimen infesting soft maple was sent from Omaha with letter of January 26 stating that several large branches had been killed. (Det. by H. Morrison.)

OAK

GLOOMY SCALE (Chrysomphalus tenebricosus Comst.)

District of Columbia. F. L. Hess (January 26): This scale was attacking a pin oak tree in Washington. (Det. by E. N. Cory.)

PINE

NANTUCKET PINE-SHOOT MOTH (Rhyacionia frustrana Comst.)

Mississippi. C. Lyle (February 23): On December 1 pine twigs in Pike County were found to be injured.

SPRUCE

PINE NEEDLE SCALE (Chionaspis pinifoliae Fitch)

Nebraska. H. D. Tate (February 24): Foliage in Lincoln County was heavily infested.

INSECTS AFFECTING GREENHOUSE AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

COTTONY-CUSHION SCALE (Icerya purchasi Mask.)

Mississippi. C. Lyle, et al. (February 23): Specimens received from Jones County on December 18 and from Pike County on February 8. Report of infestation received from Harrison County.

CITRUS WHITEFLY (Dialeurodes citri Ashm.)

Texas. R. K. Fletcher (February 24): Whiteflies reported on Cape-Jasmine from Bexar County on January 30, from Travis County on February 3, and from Matagorda County on February 5.

Mississippi. C. Lyle (February 23): Report of injury to gardenia by whiteflies, supposed to be this species, received on February 14 from Harrison County.

A RED SPIDER (Tetranychus sp.)

Mississippi. C. Lyle (February 23): Injury to juniper, winter honeysuckle, box, and arborvitae plants reported in Marion, Newton, and Montgomery Counties on November 25, December 1, and February 6, respectively.

CAMPHOR

CAMPHOR SCALE (Pseudaonidia duplex Ckll.)

Louisiana. C. O. Eddy (February 25): Identified from the New Orleans area in a small infestation.

CARNATION

ONION THRIPS (Thrips tabaci Lind.)

Maryland. C. A. Weigel (January 23): Collected from carnation in a greenhouse at Beltsville on January 20; infestation heavy. (Det. by J. C. Crawford.)

CHRYSANTHEMUM

CHRYSANTHEMUM THRIPS (Thrips nigropilosus Uzel)

Florida. J. R. Watson (February 25): Found for the first time in Florida in Manatee County.

GREENHOUSE LEAF TIER (Phlyctaenia rubigalis Guen.)

Maryland. E. Bauer (January 16): Found on chrysanthemums in a greenhouse in Baltimore. (Det. by E. N. Cory.)

GLADIOLUS

GLADIOLUS THRIPS (Taeniothrips simplex Morison)

Florida. J. R. Watson (February 25): Common on gladiolus in the Fort Myers section the first of the year.

HAWTHORN

SCURFY SCALE (Chionaspis furfura Fitch).

Maryland. F. B. Fischer (January 26): Hawthorn tree infested at Baltimore. (Det. by E. N. Cory.)

LAUREL

LAUREL PSYLLID (Trioza alacris Flor)

California. E. O. Essig (January 20): Quite abundant on ornamental English laurel during the fall and early part of the winter in the San Francisco Bay district. Not noted outdoors for many years.

OLEANDER

POLKA DOT WASP MOTH (Syntomeida epilais jucundissima Dyar)

Florida. H. T. Fernald (February 16): Leaves on many oleander plants in Winter Park and surroundings were entirely stripped off during December and January. Adults, having been seen in November, are now everywhere.

I N S E C T S A T T A C K I N G M A N A N D D O M E S T I C A N I M A L S

MAN

MOSQUITOES (Culicinae)

Maryland. H. H. Stage (February 25): Adults of the mosquitoes Culex pipiens L. and Anopheles punctipennis Say were forwarded from a housing project at Odenton, where they were hibernating in considerable numbers. (Det. by A. Stone.)

BODY LOUSE (Pediculus humanus corporis Deg.)

District of Columbia. W. E. Dove (February 24): Among prisoners examined by penal authorities at the District Jail in Washington, 10 infestations were found between February 10 and 24. The winter incidence is comparable to that of 1918-19, when 41 cases were found among 930 prisoners, or at the average rate of 44 per 1,000. At that time the infestation rate was 35 per 1,000 among negroes and 57 per 1,000 in white prisoners.

HEAD LOUSE (Pediculus humanus humanus L.)

District of Columbia. H. L. Trembley (February 25): Abundant among Washington school children. Pediculosis seems to be confined to certain sections and is found almost exclusively among white children.

SANDFLIES (Culicoides spp.)

Florida. S. W. Simmons (February 24): Several residents near Tyndall Field, Panama City, have been annoyed recently by sandflies.

J. B. Bull (January 31): These flies were not nearly so numerous during January as in December 1941.

AMERICAN DOG TICK (Dermacentor variabilis Say)

Mississippi. C. Lyle (February 16): Specimens were received from Harrison County, where they were reported on walls and furniture in an apartment dwelling.

BROWN DOG TICK (Rhipicephalus sanguineus Latr.)

Michigan. E. L. McDaniel (February 26): This tick was reported in Detroit feeding on a dog last month.

West Virginia. H. L. Trembley (January 31): Specimens received from a house in Bluefield. This is the first record this Division has of this species from this State.

CATTLE

SCREWWORMS (Cochliomyia spp.)

Mississippi. C. Lyle et al. (February 23): Specimens of the screwworm (C. americana C. & P.) were received from Tate and Yalobusha Counties late in October. Cattle, hogs, horses, and mules were reported to be infested. Specimens of the secondary screwworm (C. macellaria F.) were received from Pearl River County early in February; reported as infesting sheep.

STABLEFLY (Stomoxys calcitrans L.)

Florida. S. W. Simmons (February 25): In northwestern Florida, where the dogfly overwinters in peanut litter in the fields, pupation and emergence of adults occurred during warm periods; however, in February it was possible to find larvae in some locations in sufficient numbers to warrant control tests. At Cambellton as many as five flies may emerge each day from 1 cubic foot of litter, and several hundred adults may be observed on objects in the peanut fields.

HORSE

WINTER TICK (Dermacentor albipictus Pack.)

Wyoming. H. D. Port (February 25): Elk ticks were submitted from horses in Platte County, where they are reported as numerous this winter. This is

a new record from eastern Wyoming. (Det. by H. L. Trembley.)

HOUSEHOLD AND STORED-PRODUCTS INSECTS

TERMITES (Isoptera)

Rhode Island. B. Eddy (January 26): Reticulitermes flavipes Koll. discovered infesting a house in Providence.

Nebraska. H. D. Tate (February 26): Reports of damage to buildings by R. tibialis Banks were received from Lancaster, Phelps, and Polk Counties during the period October 21, 1941, to February 20, 1942, and from York County on January 22.

Utah. G. F. Knowlton (January 17): Reports of serious injury to homes and one store have been received from Brigham and other localities in Box Elder County.

ANTS (Formicidae)

Rhode Island. B. Eddy (January 20): Tetramorium caespitum L. was reported infesting several houses in Cranston and vicinity.

Mississippi. C. Lyle, et al. (February 23): Specimens of the fire ant Solenopsis xyloni McCook, were received from Lafayette, Montgomery, and Oktibbeha Counties on October 24, December 6, and December 17, respectively.

F. A. Smith (February 23): Specimens of the Argentine ant (Iridomyrmex humilis Mayr) were collected in one locality in Lafayette County on October 24.

Colorado. C. R. Jones (February 21): Formica fusca gelida Wheeler has been entering houses through cracks in basements and becoming a household pest.

Utah. G. F. Knowlton (February 3): Pharaoh's ant (Monomorium pharaonis L.) is active in a house at Logan, invading basement apartment, even during the cold winter weather. On February 24 ants were found infesting three floors of one home at Cedar City, even during the winter, causing much annoyance.

BEETLES (Coleoptera)

Rhode Island. B. Eddy (January 6): The bean weevil (Acanthoscelides obtectus Say) was reported infesting flower seeds stored in a cellar at Rumford.

Georgia. T. L. Bissell (February 25): At Williamson, Pike County, old wrapped hams were reported as heavily infested and badly damaged by larvae and adult red-legged ham beetle (Necrobia rufipes Deg.). Many larvae were in cocoons at the neck of the bags in which the hams were hung.

Mississippi. H. F. Sessums (February 23): Larvae of Araecerus fasciculatus Deg. were taken from the pith of old cornstalks in fields in Pearl River County early in December.

GERMAN COCKROACH (Blattella germanica L.)

Mississippi. C. Lyle (February 23): Specimens were received from Marshall and Warren Counties, and a report of an annoyance in a Hinds County house in November.

Nebraska. H. D. Tate (February 26): Specimens collected in a house in Gage County, were received for identification on December 9, with a request for control recommendations.

Utah. R. H. Stewart (January 22): Several chicken houses in Box Elder County were invaded during the past season.

Wyoming. B. T. Snipes (February 24): Specimens are considerably abundant in a new rural house near Torrington; also very numerous in a Sheridan house.

ANGOUMOIS GRAIN MOTH (Sitotroga cerealella Oliv.)

Missouri. L. Haseman (March 2): Some field men report an abundance on some farms in the Missouri River Valley and in the southeastern part of the State.

RING-LEGGED EARWIG (Euborellia annulipes Lucas)

Mississippi. C. Lyle and G. L. Bond (February 23): Specimens were found in stored Irish potatoes on October 22 in several places in Jackson County, and one specimen was received from Meridian on February 13.